WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An optical module comprising:

a semiconductor laser;

a lens for converting a beam emitted from said semiconductor laser into a substantially parallel beam;

a beam splitter for splitting the converted beam into a reflected beam and a transmitted beam;

a first light-receiving element disposed such that one of the split beams is incident thereupon through an etalon; and

a second light-receiving element disposed such that another one of the beams is incident thereupon,

wherein a center of a reflected beam from said etalon occurring due to incidence of the split beam upon said etalon is arranged to return to a region other than a beam-emitting portion of said semiconductor laser.

2. An optical module comprising:

a semiconductor laser;

a lens for converting a beam emitted from said semiconductor laser into a substantially parallel beam;

a beam splitter for splitting the converted beam into a reflected beam and a transmitted beam;

a light-receiving element disposed such that all or a portion of the beam is incident upon the

light-receiving element through an etalon,

wherein a center of a reflected beam from said etalon occurring due to incidence of the split beam upon said etalon returns to a region other than a beam-emitting portion of said semiconductor laser.

3. The optical module according to claim 2, wherein the center of the reflected beam from said etalon is arranged to return to a region other than an end face including the emitting portion of said semiconductor laser.

4. The optical module according to claim 2, wherein, in junction-up connection in which the emitting portion of said semiconductor laser is mounted remote from a substrate, said lens is mounted offset in a direction away from said substrate on which said semiconductor laser is mounted.

5. The optical module according to claim 3, wherein, in junction-up connection in which the emitting portion of said semiconductor laser is mounted remote from a substrate, said lens is mounted offset in a direction away from said substrate on which said semiconductor laser is mounted.

6. The optical module according to claim 2, wherein, in junction-down connection in which the emitting portion of said semiconductor laser is mounted close to a substrate, said lens is mounted offset in a direction of approaching said substrate on which said semiconductor laser is mounted.

7. The optical module according to claim 3, wherein, in junction-down connection in which the emitting portion of said semiconductor laser is mounted close to a substrate, said lens is mounted offset in a direction of approaching said substrate on which said semiconductor laser is mounted.

8. The optical module according to according to claim 4, wherein an amount of offset of said lens is greater than one half of a total of a radius of a beam waist of the reflected beam from said etalon and a height of the laser emitting portion from said substrate.

9. The optical module according to according to claim 4, wherein an amount of offset of said lens is smaller than a quantity of tan 4° of the focal length of said lens.

10. The optical module according to according to claim 3, wherein a beam incident plane of said etalon is inclined with respect to the transmitted beam which is transmitted therethrough.

11. The optical module according to according to claim 10, wherein the beam incident plane of said etalon is inclined in a range of 1 to 5 degrees.

12. The optical module according to according to claim 10, wherein a side elevational shape of said etalon is a parallelogram.

13. The optical module according to according to claim 10, wherein said inclination is formed by

changing the thickness of a joining member for joining said etalon and said substrate for mounting said etalon.

14. An optical module in which a beam emitted from a semiconductor laser is converted into a substantially parallel beam by a lens, and is subsequently split into a reflected beam and a transmitted beam, one of the beams is incident upon a light-receiving element, and another one of the beams is incident upon another light-receiving element through an etalon,

wherein a reflected beam which returns to and reflected by said semiconductor laser is split again by a reflected beam and a transmitted beam by said beam splitter, and each of said light-receiving elements is disposed such that a center of each of the beams is not incident upon a center of a light-receiving portion of each of said light-receiving elements.

15. The optical module according to according to claim 14, wherein a component arranged on an optical path between said etalon and said semiconductor laser is disposed such that the reflected beam reflected by said etalon returns to and is reflected by said semiconductor laser.

16. The optical module according to according to claim 14, wherein the beam is not split by said beam splitter, and all or a portion of the beam is incident upon said light-receiving element through said etalon.

17. The optical module according to according to claim 14, wherein an angle of the incident beam with respect to a centering rotating direction of said etalon is set within 3 degrees at maximum from a right angle.

18. The optical module according to according to claim 16, wherein an angle of the incident beam with respect to a centering rotating direction of said etalon is set within 3 degrees at maximum from a right angle.

19. An optical module comprising:

an etalon which has a side elevational shape of a parallelogram and whose light incident plane and emergent plane are inclined within a range of 1 to 5 degrees from a right angle with respect to a substrate on which said etalon is mounted.

20. The optical module according to claim 2, wherein a member having a reflection coefficient lower than that of a cleavage plane of said semiconductor laser is provided at a position to which the center of the reflected beam from said etalon returns.